

AMENDMENT TO THE CLAIMS

Please enter the following amendments to the claims without prejudice, without admission, without surrender of subject matter, and without any intention of creating any estoppel as to equivalents as follows:

Please cancel claim 5 without prejudice.

Please enter the following amendments to the claims:

1. (Currently Amended) A method for promoting cell death ~~following exposure of a~~ cell which has previously been exposed to a cytotoxic agent comprising contacting said cell with ~~a modulator~~ an inhibitor of vacuolar proton ATPase activity prior to an accumulation of acidic vesicular organelles in said cell.
2. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the cell is a cancer cell.
3. (Currently Amended) A method of promoting cell death ~~following exposure of a~~ cell which has previously been exposed to irradiation comprising contacting said cell with a ~~modulator~~ an inhibitor of vacuolar proton ATPase activity.
4. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the cytotoxic agent is a chemotherapeutic agent.
5. (Canceled)
6. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 5 1 wherein the inhibitor of vacuolar proton ATPase activity is an macrolide antibiotic.
7. (Original) The method of claim 6 wherein the inhibitor of vacuolar proton ATPase activity is bafilomycin A1.
8. (Original) The method of claim 6 wherein the inhibitor of vacuolar proton ATPase activity is concanamycin.
9. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 5 1 wherein the ~~modulator~~ inhibitor of vacuolar proton ATPase activity is a benzolactone enamide.
10. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 9 wherein the ~~modulator~~ inhibitor is salicylhalamide A.
11. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 5 1 wherein the inhibitor is an inhibitor of vacuolar proton ATPase expression.
12. (Original) The method of claim 11 wherein the inhibitor inhibits expression of a vacuolar proton ATPase subunit.

13. (Currently Amended) A method for promoting cell death ~~following exposure of a cell which has previously been exposed~~ to a cytotoxic agent comprising contacting said cell with an agent capable of inhibiting acidic vesicular function or acidification prior to an accumulation of acidic vesicular organelles in said cell.

14. (Original) The method of claim 13 wherein the cell is a cancer cell.

15. (Currently Amended) A method of promoting cell death ~~following exposure of a cell which has previously been exposed~~ to irradiation comprising contacting said cell with an agent capable of inhibiting acidic vesicular function or acidification.

16. (Original) The method of claim 13 wherein the cytotoxic agent is a chemotherapeutic agent.

17. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 13 wherein the agent is a macrolide.

18. (Original) The method of claim 17 wherein the agent is bafilomycin A1.

19. (Original) The method of claim 17 wherein the agent is concanamycin.

20. (Original) The method of claim 13 wherein the agent is a benzolactone enamide.

21. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 20 wherein the agent is salicylhalamide A.

22-32. (Withdrawn)

Please add the following new claims:

33. (new) A method for promoting cell death of a cell which has previously been exposed to a cytotoxic agent, wherein the cytotoxic agent is not stored in acidic vesicular organelles of said cell, comprising contacting said cell with an inhibitor of vacuolar proton ATPase activity.

34. (new) The method of claim 33 wherein the cell is a cancer cell.

35. (new) The method of claim 33 wherein the cytotoxic agent is a chemotherapeutic agent.

36. (new) The method of claim 33 wherein the inhibitor of vacuolar proton ATPase activity is an macrolide antibiotic.

37. (new) The method of claim 36 wherein the inhibitor of vacuolar proton ATPase activity is bafilomycin A1.

38. (new) The method of claim 36 wherein the inhibitor of vacuolar proton ATPase activity is concanamycin.
39. (new) The method of claim 33 wherein the inhibitor of vacuolar proton ATPase activity is a benzolaetone enamide.
40. (new) The method of claim 39 wherein the inhibitor is salicylihalamide A.
41. (new) The method of claim 33 wherein the inhibitor is an inhibitor of vacuolar proton ATPase expression.
42. (new) The method of claim 41 wherein the inhibitor inhibits expression of a vacuolar proton ATPase subunit.
43. (new) A method for promoting cell death of a cell, said method comprising the steps of i) contacting the cell with an inhibitor of vacuolar proton ATPase activity and ii) contacting the cell with a cytotoxic agent.
44. (new) The method of claim 43 wherein the cell is a cancer cell.
45. (new) The method of claim 43 wherein the cytotoxic agent is a chemotherapeutic agent.
46. (new) The method of claim 43 wherein the inhibitor of vacuolar proton ATPase activity is an macrolide antibiotic.
47. (new) The method of claim 46 wherein the inhibitor of vacuolar proton ATPase activity is bafilomycin A1.
48. (new) The method of claim 46 wherein the inhibitor of vacuolar proton ATPase activity is concanamycin.
49. (new) The method of claim 43 wherein the inhibitor of vacuolar proton ATPase activity is a benzolaetone enamide.
50. (new) The method of claim 49 wherein the inhibitor is salicylihalamide A.
51. (new) The method of claim 43 wherein the inhibitor is an inhibitor of vacuolar proton ATPase expression.
52. (new) The method of claim 51 wherein the inhibitor inhibits expression of a vacuolar proton ATPase subunit.